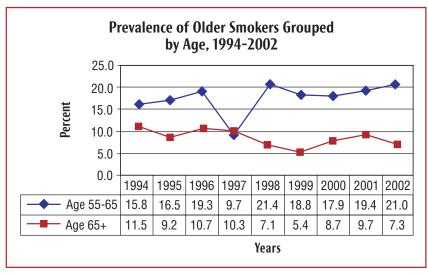
# FACT SHEET

# Smoking as You Get Older

Hawai'i State Department of Health

• In 2002, there were 196,000 adult current smokers in Hawai'i. About 21.0% (or 24,400) of these smokers were 55 years and older. The consequences of smoking increase with age and the number of years one has smoked. [1]

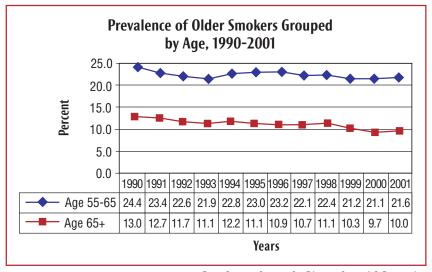


Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, Hawai'i State Dept. of Health

- More than 400,000 Americans die each year from tobacco related causes.
  [2] One in three smokers dies prematurely (in the U.S.) losing an average of 12 to 15 years of life versus normal expectancy thus resulting in elimination of retirement years for these people.
- In the U.S., 94% of those ages 50 and over and 70% of those age 65 and over account for the annual tobacco related deaths. [3]
- There are over 13 million current smokers 50 years old and older, which

account for 27% of the adult smoking population. [3]

- Smoking costs Americans over \$97 billion annually in health care and lost productivity. [4]
- More than 1 in 4 Americans regularly smoke cigarettes. [5]



**Data Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention** 

- Older Americans spend months and years in excruciating pain due to tobacco related diseases such as cancer, emphysema, heart disease and stroke; secondhand smoke also contributes to this problem. [3]
- Women who currently smoke and are postmenopausal have a lower level of bone density than nonsmokers do. [6]

- Continued smoking can stimulate a thickening of the throat lining, eventually leading to throat cancer. 95% of oral and throat cancer cases are found in those 40 years old and over. [3]
- Other health problems associated with aging, such as hearing loss, dementia, and Alzheimerís have been linked to smoking. [3]
- The rate of impotence for male smokers between the ages of 40-70 is 24%. [7]
- Those exposed to secondhand smoke at home and in the workplace have the highest rate of impotence at 33%. [7]
- The number one cause of fires that kill older Americans is smoking. [3]

## **Benefits of Quitting:**

#### Immediate:

• Within 20 minutes of quitting, blood pressure, pulse rate, and temperature return to normal. [3]

- A reduction in the risk of a heart attack begins within 24 hours. [3]
- Within 72 hours of quitting, the beneficial effects on the lungs are relaxation of bronchial tubes, easier breathing, and increased lung capacity. [3]

### **Long Term Effects:**

- Within 3-5 years of cessation the risk of coronary heart disease falls to an equivalent level as a nonsmoker. [3]
- After 15 years the risk of lung cancer decreases almost to the level of a nonsmoker. [3]
- Quitting smoking will also reduce the risk of other tobacco-related cancers of the larynx, esophagus, pancreas, and urinary bladder. [3]

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